

On the way down we saw a large herd of elk, and a small herd of mule deer. The last time I saw elk was in 1911 at the foot of the rugged mountain sides near Bridger Canyon, 6,000 feet, at 4460 feet.

One of the principal tributaries of Knappa Creek of the Laramie neighborhood which carries with it the waters of Crookmans Creek. At Huntersville Knappa Creek receives two other streams, Brown's Creek from one side and Wagon Wheel Creek from the other.

Now the valley is numerous limestone springs, the waters of which are cold, an indication of purity. These help to make the creek larger. The first of these is bold spring, gushing out from under a hill near the fine home of S. Gibson. Further down the valley we find the Elmer Miller mill run near L. C. Moore's. Let me give later from a number of springs within a half mile, next to the mill run at S. H. Lewis's flowing through his farm where fine cattle graze. Now we come to D. J. Richens's where there is another source of short creek running, and a tree at it is also a magnificent never failing stream.

Last but no least is the famous Mineral Spring on the bridge property. The crystal water of this spring is of a healing and medicinal value. It has been shipped to various parts of the country.

Origin of Naches - "The Hills in the hilly region in the northwest of the valley are very productive lands and are excellent for fruit and grazing."
Be heavily timbered but now only small tracts remain about.

area from which our good community takes its name. Now we have
the first land areas which good citizens have given to the
cause of knapsack care along the Valley from Virginia prior to 1865.

Opposite the mouth of the creek, on a hill opposite
the creek, is a flat rock, about 10 feet long and 5 feet wide.

On this rock were found several Indian relics, consisting of a large number of broken pieces of pottery, a piece of flint and some bone fragments. There were also found a few small pieces of copper and a few small pieces of iron. The rock is about one-half mile from the creek mouth, which is one mile to the older people that several Indians had been buried there. It is said that a few relics were found in later years when excavations were made.

John Michael Dougherty, a native of Ireland, settled in our valley around 1820. He was born about the year 1770. He was one of the first to settle the upper creek region. The same year James Moore of Virginia came to J. L. May's Creek. It is interesting to note that he bought the land extending from J. L. May's Creek to D. W. Dover's for the consideration of two steel bear traps and two pounds of English sterling. One of the traps is in the possession of J. B. Moore at this writing. The original cabin of James Moore was built on land now owned by Mrs. Lyons Moore.

Mr. Moore was fond of hunting and would frequently spend several days in the woods in the upper creekside searching for game, and hunting hawks while sitting on a log reading the Bible he was surrounded and captured by five or six Indians who called him to go with them but through his cunningness he managed to get away and return to what is now Tazewell County.

It is believed that the pioneer, Felix Grimes and his wife selected a site for their home in 1800, a little church at a spot recorded, 1.0 miles from the creek, Mr. Christopher Arnold, Henry Harper, and others settled in the community between the years of 1800 and 1820 inclusive.

and the timber was cut down and sold to the lumber companies. The timber was cut down and sold to the lumber companies. The timber was cut down and sold to the lumber companies. The timber was cut down and sold to the lumber companies. The timber was cut down and sold to the lumber companies. The timber was cut down and sold to the lumber companies.

Land, 1000 ft. above the river, was first taken up by Governor Dunmore and other governors of Virginia between the years of 1750 and 1760. They made frequent trips to Richmond in order that the title of the land might be good. The value of the land was still unimportant at that time, the land grants show that one slave could be issued a tract of land twice as large as any white man could have at that time and want for were. This was a tract of land given to the Allegheny mountain men who had settled over to west there. The only settlement west of the Allegheny mountains was at the mouth of the Ohio River (1790) since that time it has increased and millions of feet of timber and other material has been cut.

Huntington's Rifle - At one time a gun by the name of Huntington's rifle was manufactured in the town of Huntington near Grover Joseph's. It was a famous gun in its day. We are told that one of these guns was used against the Indians in the Allegheny mountains office. There may be some other hollow shot gun that has received names from men who were not prominent settlers.

Timber and coal fields. A fine lot of timber was cut down in the Allegheny. Nearly all the good trees that grew on the level were destroyed because the settlers needed improved land for the timber. A number of trees were left for the purpose of making charcoal for the market. This has been going on the market since 1790. The late pine was cut off and peeled and floated down the Kanawha River and the Ohio River. These are now up to 100 ft. long and 10 ft. wide and stand in the water.

A small amount of coal is found in the hills of the Allegheny.

the first grist mill in the area. It was built by Mr. John Harper, a man from Virginia who had come to the area to work on the canal. He had a saw mill and a grist mill which he ran together.

The mill was a small one, about 10 feet wide and 15 feet long. It was built of wood and had a single wheel. It was powered by a water wheel. The mill was used for grinding grain and for sawing logs. It was owned by Mr. John Harper and operated by him and his son Samuel. For a number of years, the mill continued working until about 1900 when the last mill in the area was closed. Sometimes during the eighties Mr. Harper would go to town to sell his flour or meal. He would build his house where Mr. B. A. Fritchler now lives.

A circular saw mill in this neighborhood was brought here from Augusta County, Virginia, for Mr. Harold and L. B. Fritchler. Many people visited the new mill to observe its workings.

Another mill, The first mill to run here was the one owned by Mr. John Harper, and the mill was made by Mr. Harper. Later, Mr. Harper sold the mill to Mr. D. W. Davis. Mr. Davis, a man from Frost, had a mill on the river at D. W. Davis' home, which was located near the village.

Mr. Harper also had a grist mill which ground wheat, corn and oats. It was located on the farm owned by Harmon Shinnaberry. In connection with the grist mill, Mr. Harper had a saw mill which has already been mentioned, a tan-yard, and one of the first and oldest blacksmith shops. The tinsmith was run by water power. The grist mill crushed the kernels between two large revolving stones. The mill was built in 1880 and is still in operation. The mill is located in the town of Frost, Virginia. It was not used for many years and has since been converted into a residence.

Montgomery County

Montgomery County, with its 87,000 people, is the second largest county in the state.

The First Post Office - A post office was established at the village of Lanesville, Virginia, about the year 1810. It was managed by the Williams family, who were Quakers. In 1812, George Washington, the first postmaster, died, and his widow, Mrs. Washington, sold the office to the Williams. The Williams continued to manage the office until 1820, when it was given to the Quaker Society.

First Postmaster - The first postmaster was John Williams, a Quaker.

There "blanks" were used for the route with a rural free delivery route. There was a post office on Knobley Creek near the old Carmel and Tuxedo, or otherwise known as Shadet. Someone suggested this name because there was no office directly west of here in Fauquier County, Virginia, by the name of Sunrise. Then mail was first carried to the early established offices it was only brought on Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the early mail routes was from Lanesville to Mill Gap in Virginia.

John Williams was very poor handicapped in their efforts to travel. He would come when he went to Lanesville, lay and take the funds on the way back to the community. The first known road leading from west of old Virginia into the mountain valley was across the Allegheny Mountain, at opposite to old Harper's Ferry. It ran from the old land grants race to Governor's Ferry, or the Blue Ridge, as it may be called. It has been named the "Blue Ridge Road". It has been named for the mountains. It has been named for the mountains.

John Williams was the first postmaster in the state.

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Frontas Chester '7

The first whelk was recorded in 1882. A noticeable feature of this is that the good quality of the larva used. Saccocely's defective spot can be seen in the shell. John G. Stevens and son did the carpenter work. All the live oysters taken in the last 10 years have been from the land oysters & I used more than the noted 1000000 oysters.

Dr. F. W. E. Church at Frost was dedicated in 1880. The services were conducted by Rev. Wm. T. Price of Marlboro. The dedicatory service was presided over by Mr. Price of Worcester County. Rev. George Spencer was the pastor of the new Loyal Lutherans at Langdon Street. Dr. F. W. E. Church
was pastor of the church until his death in 1892. Rev. Dr. C. H. Smith succeeded him. Dr. Smith's services were discontinued in 1895. Dr. F. W. E. Church died in 1896. Dr. Smith's services were discontinued in 1895. Dr. F. W. E. Church died in 1896.

